and as a consequence medicines will be

advanced in price. Therefore it is advisable to lay in a year's supply at once.

If you have not yet begun your course of

Hood's Sarsaparilla, buy a few bottles and begin to take it TO-DAY. By so doing

you will save money and regain health.

Hood's Sarsa-parilla

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effec-

it augurs ill for peace should Mr. Cham perlain ever become premier."
ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—The Novoc

Vremya, commenting upon the recent speech at Birmingham of Joseph Chamber-

lain, the British secretary for the colonies, says: "We doubt if the United States de-

sires an alliance, and question whether it

would be agreeable to the other powers

Philippines from Spain, should afterwards

The Novoe Vremya says that display of

nduce the powers to reconsider their neu-

A GREAT EVENT IN PEKIN.

Prince Henry of Prussia Pays a Visit

to the Emperor and Empress

of China.

PEKIN, May 16.-The visit of Prince

Henry, of Prussia, yesterday, to the em-peror of China, was a great event in the

istory of Pekin. The prince and his suite

ponies and accompanied by an escort of marines on fcot. When the prince and his

empanions arrived at the palace they were

onducted to the temple, where their

othes were changed. Prince Henry and

Baron von Heyking, the German minister,

iere, then visited the empress dowager,

here, then visited the empress dowager, who asked them innumerable questions. They afterward visited the emperor, who received Prince Henry and his whole suite in the grand audience hall. The emperor was nervous and his hand was trembling as he shook hands with the prince, who offered him a present of some magnificent porcelain.

TO PROVE HIS BRAVERY.

as shot three men here to show that he

ell's grocery store the topic of conversation

umber, made the remark that he could

number, made the remark that he could whip a dozen Spaniards.

Lee had a reputation for cowardice and the crowd commenced teasing him with the fact. Lee stood the bantering for some time, but finally became infuriated, and, with the remark. "Til show whether I am a coward or not," gave the crowd the contents of a six-shooter. There was a great scrambling to get out of the way, but before the deck was cleared three men were dead.

dead.

The dead are Samuel Johnson, Peter Abernathy and Thomas Warren. Sam Spadden was shot in the neck and will die. Previous to this difficulty Lee was noted for his peaceful disposition.

TO HOLD INDIANS IN CHECK.

Iwo Troops of Cavalry Sent to Fort

Hunchuca-Troops Asked For

in Nebraska.

DENVER, COL., May 16.-Colonel Sum-

ner, in command of the department of the Colorado, to-day sent two troops of cav-

alry recruited in this city for the regular army to Fort Huachuca, A. T., to pro-

tect settlers against anticipated raids of the Apaches. He has also asked the war department for authority to send troops to Fort Niobrara, Neb. as settlers in that vicinity have appealed for protection, fear-nig an uprising of the Sioux at Pine Ridge.

PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The following pension

have been granted;

MISSOURI.
Original—Special May 5, Alexander Jackson, St.
Louia, \$12; Marzavin V. Massey, Springfield, \$13; Joseph W. Cummings, Moberly, \$2; John K. Borus,
Joplin, \$4; George Bayles, Mexico, \$4.
Restoration and supplemental—Enoch M. Ridenour,
dead, Sticklersville, \$2.

Renewal—William B. Hart, Cameron, \$6.
Increase—George W. Rowe, Hutten Valley, \$12 to
\$14.

Reissue—John W. Roof, Galt, \$13; Alfred Gillion,
 Mitchell, \$2; Hiram Roblinson, Independence, \$12.
 Original, widows, etc.—Ridenour, Stickleraville,
 \$12; minor of George W. Brown, Knoblick, \$10; Mary E. Marsh, Louisiana,
 KANSAS.

KANSAS.
Original-Peter H. Robins, Bureks, \$6; Issac H. lox, Fort Scott, \$6.

Original—Peter H. Robins, Bureks, \$8; Inaac H. Cox, Fort Scott, \$8.
Additional—William Maxwell, Claffin, \$6 to \$2.
Restoration and increase—James Whetsel, Hallowell, \$4 to \$14.
Increase—David H. Rowland, Topska, \$3 to \$12;
John Motes, Scottsville, \$5 to \$3; Philip Holman, Coffeyville, \$14 to \$17; Elmore Y. Baker, Arkanass, City, \$17 to \$34; Peter Hochner, Leavenworth, \$17 to \$34.

24. Reissue—James Clyde, Eldorado, 312. Original, widows, etc.—Mary E. Perring, Abileoe, 18. Lucy E. Huffman, New Lancaster, 33; Eliza Marica, Topeka, 35; Matilda Bear, St. Francis, 312.

An sd. in the bicycle columns of The Journal is the best and quickest way to dispose of your old wheel or get a new

Miss Reid Won the Piano.

COLUMBIA, MO., May 18.—(Special.) The annual contest among the students of Christian College School of Music for a 1850 plane was participated in by Misses Gerig, Reid, Prince, Hagenstein, Gray, Martyn and Mrs. Turner. The plane was awarded to Miss Cecil Reid, of Centralia. Mrs. Busch, of Kansas City, was judge.

THE SIGNATURE OF THE

GREATEST CHEMIST

OF THE CERTURY. YOU WILL SEE IT

JAR OF THE

GRUINE.

to the summer palace mounted on

during the present war."

### FOUND IT NO JOKE

HOW THE CALLAO WAS CAPTURED IN MANILA BAY.

### NOW PART OF DEWEY'S FLEET

REACKADE OF MANILA IS BEING STRICTLY ENFORCED.

Dewey Raised His Rear Admiral's Flag Last Wednesday and It Was Saluted by the Foreign Warships in Port-Waiting for Orders.

NEW YORK, May 16 -- A dispatch to the New York World from Manila, Philippine islands, May 12, by way of Hong Kong, China, May 15, says: The Spanish gunboat Callao steamed up the bay this morning. She came from the Southern islands, where she had been stationed for the last sixteen months. Her commander, Lieutenant Francisco Pou, did not know that war had been declared and had heard nothing on his way up about the battle of Manila. He steamed straight for Cavite, expecting to find the whole Spanish fleet anchored there. He arrived off Cavite at 7 o'clock in the morning with the Spanish flag flying and signals for the admiral up.

The Olympia opened fire. The Spanish commander thought the shots for target practice, and turned to get out of range, but continued on. The Boston and Raleigh joined the Olympia, and shots were throw-ing spray over the Spanish vessel's deck, when her commander began to realize that it was no joke and pulled down his flag. tinued, however, and the firing was renewed. Finally he hove to with a white

flag on his foremast, and the Raleigh steamed out to intercept him. Lieutenant Pou went aboard the Raleigh in a small est, and the situation was explained to Then he surrendered peacefully and the

Callao was brought to an anchorage near the flagship. She was an iron gunboat of 268 tons, equipped with four modern guns and carrying a crew of thirty-five. The ship was spick and span for the admiral's inerican flag was promptly hoisted

on the Callao, and she was added to Admiral Dewey's fleet. She will be useful for Admiral Dewey's fleet remains statione

He is ready to capture the place whenever

orders to do so are received from Washing-ton or he deems it expedient. No hostile demonstration has been made since the battle of May L. Although the

Spanish flag flies from the citadel, a white flag is up over the governor general's palace and many of the guns from Lunetts have been transferred to the land approaches to the city to guard it agains s who occupy all the surrounding iral Dewey is reticent regarding his

plans. He will continue to guard Manila's water approaches closely and will keep a keen watch on all the rivers and nearby keen watch on all the rivers and nearby bays for any Spanish vessels remaining. He has ships enough to scatter throughout the islands and capture any city desired. It is believed to be his plan to lie in Manila, continuing the blockading until further orders shall be received. The people of Manila understand there is no probability of a bombardment as long as no hos-

The electric lights were out in the city the first week, but now they are burning

Manila is suffering from great scarcity of food, particularly the soldiers. The soldiers are killing horses for food already. Unless ships are allowed to land there or communication is established with the interior soon there will be dire distress among all

There is no mail communication with Manila. The town is under a complete blockade. Communication by water con-tinues uninterrupted. A strict watch is maintained by the vessels of the fleet night and day to prevent the possibility of an at-

tack, although none is expected.

Guards are maintained at Cavite to prevent the plundering of the naval st which were found to be in great abundance Picket boats circle about the fleet every Any boat seen is made a target for the searchlight. If it is suspicious it is fired

Monday night the Concord discovered a large rowboat off shore and fired three six-pounders. The boat quickly ran ashore. It is supposed to have been a Spaniard lying in wait for the rebel Gonzalez, who commands the insurgents about Manila the boat was sent to lie in wait and cap ture him should he attempt to return. Six warships of neutral powers have com here now. The visitors have been the Bruix, a first class armored cruiser belonging to France; the Princess Wilhelm a second class protected cruiser, and the Cormoran, a third class protected cruiser, of the German navy; the British first class armored cruiser Immortalite and gunboat Linnet, and the Japanese second class armored cruiser Naniva. The British vesse Linnet has returned to Hong Kong. The others are here yet.

The German cruiser Cormoran arrived Tresday night. The Raleigh saw her coming, discovered her fighting tops and promptly fired across her bows. The Cormoran stopped. The Raleigh boarded her, certain of her nationality and allowed her to proceed to an anchorage. None of them arrived in time to see the battle. Foreign naval officers are greatly interested in the results and are making a careful study of all the wrecks. They are greatly surprised at the extent of the damage done by Admiral Dewey's ships, the ber of casualties on the Spanish

side and the absence of fatalities and damage on the American ships. Statistics of the Spanish loss are ctill meager. The latest reports show that the loss was greater than was at first sup-

According to the best information obtainable so far, 321 were killed and 700 wounded. The first list of ships burned and sunk was correct.

Small tugs and sailing vessels have been captured since, but the Callao is the only one of importance. The Spanish admiral, Montejo, is in Manila. His wounds are not serious. The official reports that Spanish ships had double crews aboard, expecting that our ships would be cap-tured and that they would put prize crews abcard the American ships and hoist the

The Spanlards have not yet recove from the shock. They explain their defeat by saying that they lacked target practice that they had had absolutely no practice for the last two years.

n the morning. The Spaniards were still ld not shoot straight without coffee.

turned from convoying to sea the Mc-Culloch on her first trip to Hong Kong after the battle, they stopped at Corregi-dor islands, captured a gunboat and one tug and destroyed the remaining battery and signal station. ence of signals resulted in the

gunboat Callao entering the bay and her capture by the Americans. A careful search has been made of the rivers and harbors for warships or Span-

been captured, but few were left, and they were mostly small craft. There has been no interference with the ing boats, except that they are not al

owed to go to Manila. No attempt has been made to take pris oners. All the Spanish who surrendered at Cavite and those who were captured on the vessels were set at liberty under parole not to take up arms against the United States during the present war. Admiral Dewey has given notice that anyone breaking the oath will be sum-marily dealt with, but the liberated men

will not be molested so long as they ob-No indignity has been offered to the Spaniards. The officers were allowed to keep their swords. Many soldiers were permitted to retain guns because the reb-els would not have allowed them to get

o Manila unless they had been armed The tonnage of the ships destroyed and captured exceeds 20,000. The eleven vessels burned or sunk aggregated 16,869 tons. These figures do not include the launches, small steamers and sailing craft. Many fine steam launches were captured and are now used as launches or tenders for the

All the land guns were blown up by Admiral Dewey's order. Considerable stores of coal were captured at Cavite and one store ship—the Manila. Admiral Dewey as now an ample supply.

The transport Manila, a fine iron steamof 1,900 tons, and in splendid condition is loaded with guns from the captured war-ships, modern high power 4 to 6-inch and numerous small guns and a great store of ammunition. The Spaniards threw away the breeches of many good guns to pre-vent the Americans from using them.

Your correspondent returned from Hong Tuesday. We brought a cablegram from cretary Long, giving Admiral Dewey the president's thanks, his appointment as rear dmiral, and telling of the proposed vote of thanks by congress.

miral's flag, which was saluted by the foreign warships. The admiral published ecretary Long's cablegrams containing thanks to the officers and men. Admirat Dewey added: "In accordance with above I have this day hoisted my flag as rear admiral on board the flagship Olympia." This was read at general muster and was hailed with continued cheering of the of-

ficers and men.

A long wait with nothing to do is now anticipated by the officers. The weather is very hot and there is little shore liberty given. All hope for some-thing decisive soon.

MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES. Ambassador Hay Instructed to Sen Full Particulars of the Sierra

Leone Butchery. WASHINGTON, May 16.—Secretary Day has telegraphed Ambassador Hay, at Lon-don, to procure all information he can in issionaries and the destruction of misdon property at Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa, and to make special efforts to ascertain whether Mr. and Mrs. McGrew were among the number who were killed. On the 9th inst. Ambassador Hay sent a cable message to the secretary of state saying that he had received the following

saying that he had received the following message from the London foreign office, being an extract from a telegram from the governor of Sierra Leone, Sir F. Carden, to Mr. Chamberiain:

"Regret to inform you that the following American misionaries were killed by insurgent bands at Rotifunk: Mr. and Mrs. Cain, Misses Archer, Hatfield and Schenck; and that Miss Ward, as well as the following named American missionaries, are here quite safe: Mr. and Mrs. Buntner and Mrs. and Mrs. Walls."

This mossage of the safe of the friends in this country became apprehensive as to their possible fate. Secretary Day instructed Ambassador Hay to make further inquiry about them. Ambassador Hay replied, on the 12th inst., that Mr. and Mrs. McGrew were stationed at Robetta, and they are safe. On the following day the secretary of state cabled the American ambassador at London that they were stationed at Taima at last accounts.

All of these missionaries were Americans, who were sent to Sierra Leone by the United Brethren church of Christ Mission.

who were sent to Sierra Leone by United Brethren church of Christ Miss of Dayton, O. PROFESSOR PAGE RESIGNS.

Gives Up His Work at Lincoln Institute to Accept an Oklaho-

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., May 16 .- (Spe. cial.) President Inman E. Page, of Lincoln institute, the state college and normal school for colored children, to-day ten-dered President Jesse W. Henry, of the board of regents, his resignation, to take term in June. President Page resigned to accept the presidency of the normal and agricultural university of Oklahoma located at Langston, O. T. President Page has held his present position for eighteen years and resigns that he may engage in a school and resigns that he may engage in a school which will give him a wider field of work and because of some friction with the present board of curators and with Governor Stephens, who has made appointments of members of the board who will probably vote to remove him. This opposition is largely because of politics. Page is a Republican and did not vote with the Stephens combine at the last election. Page is one of the ablest negro educators in the United States.

MISSOURI ODD FELLOWS.

Annual Meeting of the State Grand Lodge Began at St. Joseph Yesterday.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., May 16 .- (Special.) The meeting of the state grand lodge of Odd Fellows opened here to-day with an informal gathering at the Metropole, but the business proper will not come up un-til to-morrow. A reception was tendered the visitors at the Crawford theater tonight. Before the grand lodge adjourns the officers elected last December by the vote of the subordinate lodges throughout the state will be installed as follows: W. S. Wheeler, of Kansas City, grand master; W. O. L. Jewett, of Shelbina, deputy grand master; E. M. Sloan, of St. Louis, grand secretary; W. H. Thompson, grand treasurer; Rufus Gillaspy, of Nevada, grand representative. E. M. Alexander, of Paris, was a candidate for grand warden, but did not receive enough votes to elect, and the office will be filled by the grand lodge. night. Before the grand lodge adjourns the

Kansas Knights of Pythias.

FORT SCOTT, KAS., May 16.—(Special.) The annual encampment of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of Kansas, convened here to-night with several hundred delegates present. It is estimated that by to-morrow night there will be 800 in attendance. Grand Master W. S. Bird and others will speak to-morrow.

QUAY PLEDGED TO STONE. Friends of the Latter Say He Is Certain to Be Nominated for

Governor. PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 18.—A dis-patch from Avalon, N. J., where Senator Quay is spending a few days at State Sen-ator Becker's cottage, says that, after a ator Becker's cottage, says that, after a conference with State Chairman Eikin, Senator Durham and other Republican leaders, the senator pledged himself anew to the candidacy of William A. Stone for governor. State Chairman Eikin, after the conference, stated that William A. Stone was sure to be nominated. He said 301 of the 352 delegates have been elected, and of this numbr he claimed 187 are for Stone. Of the sixty-one yet to be elected, he said thirty-seven would be for Stone.

University Academy Sold. COLUMBIA, MO., May 16.—(Special.) The university academy, which is a preparatory school for the Missouri state university, was soid to-day, Professor J. B. Weish buying out the interest of Professor George H. Beasly, county school commissioner. Professor Weish will conduct the academy in the future.

Bread Goes Up in New York. NEW YORK, May 16.—The price of bread was raised 1 cent a loaf by nearly all the bakers in the city to-day as a re-sult of the great rise in the price of wheat,

### EUROPE WONDERS Stamp Taxes

UNABLE TO FATHOM THE MEANING OF CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

BROUGHT UP IN PARLIAMENT

EXPLANATION OF ONE OF MR. CHAM-BERLAIN'S FOLLOWERS.

Comments of Paris Papers-Speech Causes Depression on Bourses.

LONDON, May 16.—The speech of Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, at Birmingham, on Friday last, s still the sensation of the day, and was introduced in the house of commons this evening. During a question as to the date for the discussion of the foreign office vote, the Liberal leader in the house, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, said the country desired "to discuss the new Birmingham foreign policy." The remark aroused tremendous cheering, which was inter-mixed with ministerial "Ohs."

Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, having read an extract from Chamberlain's speech in which the latter deprecated the value of Russian promises, asked the colonial secretary if he thought such anguage and sentiments were consistent with the friendly relations between the two countries, but the speaker refused to allow the question to be put.

The Sunday papers are curiously silent

on Mr. Chamberlain's remarkable prouncement in favor of an Anglo-American alliance. The Observer, the most influen-tial, politically, of them, however, ap-plauds Mr. Chamberlain's declaration on that point while referring the accomplishment of his ideal to some remote contin-gency which has not yet risen. The Observer says: "It is well understood in the Unit ot even discussed by the powers just now real crux will come when the terms of peace are drafted. Then, if ever, the Anti-American League, at which Count Golu-chowski hinted not long ago, will lift its head. We doubt the substance of any such apparition, because the coercion of Amer-ica is too big a business for practical politics, but the day that witnesses any seri ous combination against either the States or Great Britain ought also to wit-American alliance."

One of Mr. Chamberlain's most trusted followers, to whom Mr. Chamberlain sev subject of an Anglo-American understandlev of Great Britain, stated:

"Chamberlain has been for the past year convinced that Salisbury's foreign policy is teadily and inevitably of England's commercial supremacy, and tinued commercial expansion, both of En gland and the United States, that they should make common cause against Euro-"Besides that he entertains a strong

view that the French provocation in West Africa should be accepted by Salisbury as a casus belli. England's supremacy on the sea would enable her, in his view, to serinaval expansion for years, and he regards it as England's most imperative interest to weaken France so that Russia alone would have to be dealt with in the far East.

"England's interests and those of America are identical in that region, and Cham-berlain regards their combined action there as the first step towards a realization of the Anglo-Saxon alliance. That is the un-derlying motive of his speech, although give it the appearance almost of an atforeign office.'

The Daily Mail's Berlin dispatch says: 'Chamberlain's Birmingham speech is characterized by the German press in general as undiplomatic, acknowledging Enas an undignified bid for America's favor. The government evidently reserving its opinion, the semi-official papers content at a member of the cabinet speaking so plainly, the Post adding that it wo have been better for England's interests if the speech had not been delivered. The Roelniche Zeitung alone refers to the colonial minister's speech as a model of modern political eloquence and congratulates the orator on being a practical politician with modern views, speaking to the British nation with Bismarckian bluntness. The National Zeitung says the speech was nothing less than an acknowledgment of bankruptcy, not only of England's policy hitherto, but of the whole British power, and remarks that the British nation is hardly likely to identify itself with the colonial minister's utterances.

"The general impression prevails here that England will not be able to form an alliance with the United States, as the nterests of the two nations are not identical in the East and America would not supply the necessary military quota in the event of war with Russia. All newspapers which allude to the subject state that England will find no ally in Europe against Russia, least of all in Germany, which has no reason for quarreling with

"Prince Bismarck's organ, the Ham-'It would be a deplorable error on the Continental power should have the strang dea of entering the lists at this critical juncture, on the side of English arrogance and to bolster up exclusively English in-

terests. The Daily Mail's Paris dispatch says that the Temps, which saw in Chamber-lain's speech only a bid for German allince and a blow in the back to Salisbury, now discourses the chance of an approach ng war, and says that Chamberla to take revenge on Niger for Port Arthur at the expense of France. It warns the secretary of the colonies not to go too

The Debats merely called Chamberlain a "Boulanger in Mufti," who wished to disintegrate the Conservative party. Now it indulges in wild talk about Chamberlain having the project of suddenly falling on the French fleet and destroying it, afterward dealing with Russia, which would then derive no benefit.

From French alliance the effect of the speech has been not only to make the French speculate on the chance of war, stimulate a desire for more alliances. The Matin says the speech has brought war between England and France within measurable limits; that is absurd and criminal

and criminal

The Eclair does not believe France is
aimed at directly, but sees in the speech
only a maneuver of Chamberlain to ruin
the government and come in himself as the advance guard of imperialism.

The Figaro believes that the main object

was to bustle France about the Niger question. It seeks consolation in the fact that it is not England but simply Chamberlain that menaces France and Russia. The tone of the popular papers, Liber Parole and the rest is terribly alarmist.

The Daily Mail's Vienna dispatch says: "Mr. Chamberlain's speech in Birmingham is dealt with at some length by the press here generally. The opinion is held that,

PRESIDENT UNANIMOUSLY UPHELD BY THE HOUSE.

SOLDIERS' HOME MANAGERS

MR. LOUD OBJECTS TO THE CALI-FORNIA MEMBER.

ent for Opening Comanche, Apache and Klowa Lands to Settlement Ratified-Food and Arms to Be Furnished to Cubans.

WASHINGTON, May 16.-The house to day received its first veto from President McKinley and voted unanimously to sustain the executive. The veto was on a bill conferring upon the court of claims jurisdiction in a private claims case of long standing. The day was given to considerathat the United States, after wresting the tion of bills under suspension of the rules, the measures of chief importance being one ratifying an agreement for the allotment and opening to settlement of the Comanche, Klowa and Apache lands in uch an intention would be "sufficient to Oklahoma; and to establish an assay ofice at Seattle, Wash.

BERLIN, May 16.—Business on the bourse Mr. Marsh, of Illinois, presented the cono-day was partly influenced by the uneasiference report upon the bill authorising army officers to furnish food to the Cuness resulting from the recent speech of onial secretary, aided by the can people and arms and equipments to weakness of Western bourses. A slight improvement in the afternoon was subse-Cubans to increase their fighting effective less against Spain during the present war. equently lost, Russian securities were The report was adopted without objection The house joint resolution appointing William J. Sewell of New Jersey, Martin PARIS, May 16,-Prices on the bourse today were weak on the rumor that the Russian government had demanded the res-T. McMahon of New York, John L. Mitchgnation of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the ell of Wisconsin, and William H. Bonsal of California, members of the board of British secretary of state for the colonies, anagers of the National home for disconsequence of his recent speech at Bir. mingham, though no confirmation of the rumor could be obtained. The market imabled volunteer soldiers was called up. Pending the disposal of the measure, Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, raised the question of the proved somewhat toward the close, but finas being contrary to the federal constitu-

> Mr. Loud. of California, attacked the action of the committee on military affairs in not permitting him a fair opportunity to be heard upon the selection of the Cal fornia member. He declared Major Bonsall was unknown to the volunteer soldier and at length charged the naming of Major Bonsall to have been done at the dictapolitical debt," and he (Mr. Loud) regretted the "debauching of the soldiers"

nome to pay political obligations."

Replying to these charges, Mr. Hull, of lowa, chairman of the cor them in toto and asserted that the commitee had simply followed the rule and named two Democrats and two Republicans. As o Major Bonsall, he had been urged by Republican senator and two representatives from California, and by the Caliornia Republican state central committee, 'a recommendation." Mr. Hull declared. quite as much entitled to consideration as that of the gentleman from California who has just addressed the house. The resolution was passed—yeas 126, nays

fered him a present of some magnificent porcelain.

After a short exchange of compliments, the emperor walked to the entrance hall, the emperor walked to the entrance hall, where the marines were drawn up. The rattling drums caused the emperor a momentary start. The prince then left the emperor and, with his suite, embarked on board electric and steam launches on the lake and visited the different points of interest. Later, the prince returned to the audience hall, where the emperor returned his visit, bringing with him most beautiful and valuable presents of vases of jade and cloisonne ware and two fans painted by the dowager empress herself.

After a private conversation lasting a considerable time, the prince left the palace. The speaker then laid before the hou message from the president, vetoing a bill conferring upon the court of claims jurisdiction to re-try the case of the rep resentatives of Isaac P. Tice against the United States, brought in 1873 to recover \$25,-00, the alleged value of certain meters to measure the quality and strength of dis-tilled spirits.

Interest attached to the message chiefly by reason of its being the first vet sage ever sent by President McKinley to

ing the bill over the veto and the president BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 16.-John Lee was sustained without a dissenting vote, 183 members voting. The senate bill to establish an assay office among a dozen young men was the waz with Spain. Lee, who was one of their

at Seattle, Wash., was called up. Mr. C. W. Stone said the purpose of the bill was to afford a convenient office for the Klon-

W. Stone said the purpose of the bill was to afford a convenient office for the Klondike gold producers who would mine this year, it was estimated from \$12,000,000 to \$30,000,000 of the metal. The bill carries an appropriation of \$30,000 for expenses of the office.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, of Washington, spoke for the bill.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, opposed it, insisting that a government assay office at Seattle was unnecessary. Mr. Cannon was speaking against the establishment of any more assay offices, declaring the motive in urging an office at Seattle was prompted by a desire of the Alaska transportation companies, which practically controlled the Klondike output, to put down gold at Seattle at Philadelphia mint prices.

"Is it not better for the government," asked Mr. Bland, "to establish assay offices and secure gold in that way than to sell bonds for it?"

"Oh!" cried back Mr. Cannon, with a wave of his hand, "the gentleman would throw the patient into fits. Bonds have no more to do with this question than the gentleman has to do with heaven or sound sense."

more to do with this question than the gentleman has to do with heaven or sound sense."

The bill was then passed.

The bouse went into committee of the whole to consider the house bill to ratify an agreement entered into in 1852 between the United States commissioners and the Comanche, Klowa and Apache Indians to epen for settlement the reservation of these Indians in Oklahoma. It was explained by Mr. Curtis, of Kansas.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, opposed the policy incorporated in the bill of making the pioneer settler pay for land. He maintained that if the government chose to enter a treaty with the Indians to secure their lands for the general welfare, the treasury of the country should pay directly for the lands, and then let the settlers take the land free, on the broad generally recognized principle that the public domain belonged to the strong hearted, brave man who were willing to undertake the hardships of pioneering.

The remarks of Mr. Grow were applauded.

Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, thought an appropriation should be made, directing that the payment of the \$2,000,000 should not wait upon the sale of the lands to settlers.

The bill, upon motion of Mr. Cannon,

want upon the sale of the lands to sec-tiers.

The bill, upon motion of Mr. Cannon, was amended so as to make the payment of not exceeding \$2,000,000 to the Indians contingent upon the receipt of the amount from sale of the lands. With this and a few minor amendments, the bill was

passed.

The house adjourned at 4:58 p. m. Helping Hubby Out.

Helping Hubby Out.

From Harper's Basar.

"Are you a native of this town?" asked a traveler of a resident of a sleepy little Southern hamlet.

"Am I what?"

"Are you a native of the town?"

"Hey?"

"I asked you if you were a native of this place?"

At that moment his wife, tall and sallow and gaunt, appeared at the open door of the cabin, and, taking her pipe from between her teeth, said acridly:

"Ain't ye got no sense, Jim? He means wux you livin' here when you was born, or wux ye born before you begun livin' here. Now answer him."

Professor Witton Davies, Ph. D., who has been lecturing to the members of the Royal Asiatic Society on "Demonology," is a scholastic phenomenon. In his youth he was in a coal mine and at 21 had only reached the entrance standard of the Pontypool college, yet to-day he reads German, Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic with the ease of an expert. He is a graduate of London and Ph. D. of Leipsic, and is a familiar figure in the meetings of nearly half a dozen of the most learned of British and European societies.

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### Draperies.

New lot of Swisses, worth 15c 12 1-2c and 15c All our Silkolines and Japanese Crepes, worth 121 and

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Floor and Art Denims 12 1-2c and 18 3-Fold Screen Frames, 5 feet high, at 98c each; \$1.7

filled with Silkoline and Japanese Crepe at..... 1 lot Nottingham Lace Curtains, 34 yards long, \$1.5

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All our Irish Point Brussels and Recoco Curtains, worth up to \$7.50, will be for choice, per pair..... Only a few of those swords from the Franco-Prussian war left; while they last, each.....

No more to be had—ask to see them. New lot of Spring Comforts just received, covered with oline, in light and dark colors, full size, worth \$1.98; \$1.

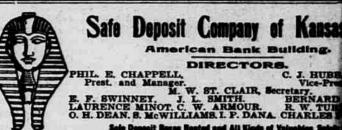
New lot of Hammocks, all new \$1.00 to \$2.

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Free Museum of Anatomy for the July Real He-like models and was figures deeply impress the mindy school struction—a norman without words.

1. B.—/ have \$500 described in the tent, which I all facility to done of the last facility of the of the last faci

He Is a Phenomenal Scholar.

The manufacture of matches is a strict state monopoly in France, and a fine of 1 franc per match is ruthlessly imposed on all contraband imports of the kind from abroad. Forgetfulness on this lately cost an English traveler the sum of 100 at the port of Boulogne, where he had to pay a fine of 500 france on a box of wax lights, value 9 cents, which the custom house efficars found among his lurgesc.